

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and continued cold to-day; cloudy to-morrow, with rising temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 38; lowest, 14. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

(COPYRIGHT, 1921, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.)

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.

The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 141—DAILY.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

IN NEW YORK CITY.

THREE CENTS

WITHIN 200 MILES

FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

JAPS, SILENT ON LANGDON, HOLD UP MORE AMERICANS

U. S. Seamen in Uniform Halted in Vladivostok

Despite Promise to End Practice.

FRESH PROTEST SEEN

Delay of Tokio in Reply to Representations From Washington Viewed as Significant.

STORY OF THE SENTRY

Admits He Was Excited and Shot That Killed American Lieutenant Was Fired by Accident.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.

Japanese sentries have held up two Americans in uniform in Vladivostok since the killing of Lieut. Warren J. Langdon, U. S. N., according to information received here to-day. No official report of this latest occurrence has arrived, but the information is regarded as authentic and may necessitate the dispatch of an additional note of protest to the Japanese Government.

The original note over the killing of Lieut. Langdon, still unanswered by the Japanese Government, is understood to have taken exception to the practice of stopping uniformed Americans in the streets of Vladivostok, suggesting lack of Japanese regard for the rights of the United States.

According to to-day's advice the additional Americans held up were two seamen from the Albany sent ashore to look for the revolver worn by Lieut. Langdon. They were challenged and detained until identified. It is not known whether the incident occurred after the receipt of the American note of protest or immediately following the killing of Langdon.

The delay in the reply of the Japanese Government to the American note is regarded as significant in view of the important matters to be discussed in connection with it. It is assumed the Japanese War Office and General Staff will be consulted by the Department of Foreign Affairs before the official Japanese reply is formulated.

Despatch From Gleaves.

Admiral Gleaves, now on his way to Vladivostok, has cabled the Navy Department, forwarding a despatch received by him from Capt. C. E. Richardson of the Albany. "The despatch reads: 'To-morrow afternoon Gen. O. will call officially to deliver radio, which in substance will be as follows: 'To Admiral Gleaves, I wish to express my deep regret and condolence at the death of Lieut. Langdon, U. S. N., which was caused by a Japanese sentry. In a spirit of fairness and good will I will make every effort to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the affair after a fair and open investigation.'"

Gen. O. is in command of the Japanese troops in Siberia.

The State Department to-day gave out a summary of the official advice received concerning the manner in which Lieut. Langdon met his death. It is the story told by Lieut. Langdon before he died, a challenge, followed by a shot in the back, after which Lieut. Langdon turned without further challenge, fired two shots at him from the officer's service revolver.

The sentry who shot the American naval officer asserted in his initial investigation that Langdon had fired first, later contradicting himself and practically admitting the truth of the officer's statement.

The Department's story of the tragedy follows:

"According to the department's advice, the board of investigation and court of inquiry convened by the Japanese Government seem to establish that the sentry who fired on and killed Lieut. Langdon had left his post and molested an officer in uniform who was proceeding in an orderly manner along the street.

"About 4 A. M. on the morning of January 8, according to Lieut. Langdon's own account, he was descending the steep icy sidewalk on the west side of Peter the Great street, using an electric pocket flashlight continuously in order to find his way. When Lieut. Langdon arrived opposite the headquarters of the Japanese Eleventh Division he was halted by a sentry on post. The sentry, according to Lieut. Langdon, without further challenge, discharged his rifle at a distance of about six feet from Lieut. Langdon with the rifle held at the position 'charge bayonet.' The sentry's examination disclosed that the ball had ranged upward, emerging above the head. This was confirmed also by a large rent in the coat of Lieut. Langdon's overcoat just above the heart.

Langdon Returns Fire.

"After the sentry had fired Lieut. Langdon whipped out his revolver and returned and discharged two shots at the sentry and then made the best of his way to his ship, the Albany. Lieut. Langdon further stated that the sentry was first challenged by the sentry he halted just long enough to reply in the affirmative to the question 'American?' Lieut. Langdon was fully conscious at

Body of Czar's Daughter Olga, Saved, Nears Egypt

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Bodies supposed to be those of Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and her maid, are aboard the British steamer Devanha, which is due to reach Egypt at the end of the present week. Disinterred at Ekaterinberg, the bodies are said to have been smuggled through Persia and thence to Shanghai. Upon the arrival of the steamer they will be disembarked and taken to the Holy Land for final interment.

WAR DEBT IS SEEN IN GEDDES MISSION

Naval Disarmament and U. S.-Canadian Relations Are Also Advanced.

NO CONTROVERSY FEARED

Hope of Later Adjustment of Debt Heard as Exchange Outlook Brightens.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Government officials are displaying unusual reticence concerning the visit home of Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador at Washington, and Lord Chalmers's mission to the United States, which has been postponed. The coincidence of the Ambassador's return with this postponement points to the likelihood that the question of the Anglo-American debt will be the chief subject of his conferences with the Government.

In connection with the visit of the Ambassador, which it is reported was undertaken on a hasty summons from the Prime Minister, there is no question of possible controversy between the two countries. This contingency was left unmentioned by the American correspondence of the London press, to explain the visit. It is alleged by one correspondent that Canada is showing independence, claiming greater freedom from the jurisdiction of the Privy Council and a separate legation at Washington.

The same correspondent reiterates that American statesmanship is seeking approach to the dominions on the Pacific question. In this connection it is suggested in some quarters in London that the Prime Minister may be anxious to consult Sir Auckland Geddes at the moment the Colonial Office is changing hands, following upon Lord Milner's resignation.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the War Minister, was reliably although unofficially stated to-day, has accepted the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

What appears to be quite certain is that no debt will be discussed. There have been conflicting reports in recent days, some to the effect that the committee on imperial defence will decide against the building of more capital ships, others that no decision has yet been reached. It is generally considered that the Government is waiting to consult the dominions at the imperial conference in June.

The Daily News, which is attributed with pacifist leanings, says that doubtless disarmament will be one of the chief points of discussion between Prime Minister Lloyd George and Ambassador Geddes. The newspaper discerns favorable omens concerning disarmament in the United States and urges that no unreasonable suspicions of Great Britain's sincerity should be allowed to arise there.

If the United States wants the biggest navy in the world, says the Daily Mail, it is very desirable that the Premier should make a declaration that Great Britain will strain no nerve to rob her of her primacy. War with America is not a reasonable contingency, and a statement from the Premier to that effect, the newspaper thinks, would do more than anything else to clear the atmosphere for a discussion of disarmament.

The postponement of the Chalmers mission is not altogether unwelcome. There had been protests against any hasty settlement of the debt question, which were fortified by rumors reaching London that conversion into long term obligations was to have been on a basis of 5 1/2 per cent. interest. This was a great disappointment, as it had been taken for granted that the interest would not exceed 5 per cent. The tendency of exchange is upward and it is hoped that delay may make for a settlement on easier terms.

THREATS OF WORKMEN

START PANIC IN VIENNA

Radicals Seize 136 Cannon and Other Arms.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Vienna, Jan. 17.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The threat of the workmen to take things into their own hands on Thursday has created a decidedly panicky situation in Vienna. It is reported that there have been large withdrawals of money from the banks and a cashed-out of three classes of the population directly threatened has set in.

The public is pinning its faith on the police for the maintenance of order. It is reported that associations of former officers and non-commissioned officers have been thoroughly organized as police auxiliaries in case of need. Tens of thousands of men number about 20,000 it is believed they will prove a deterring factor against any really grave outbreak.

The tension has been increased by the seizure to-day by the Workmen's Councils of 136 cannon and other military material. An investigation disclosed the fact that all the war stores came from Austrian demobilization dumps.

Dinner-Deerfoot Farm Sausage.

Try this dinner-baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage. It's great! Order the sausage to-day. Substitute, if desired, for deerfoot. Advs.

SENATE AGREES TO LIMIT ARMY'S SIZE TO 175,000

Reverses Its Stand for 150,000 by Vote of 41 to 33.

STRENGTH NOW 225,000

Nine Republicans Vote With Minority After Long Debate.

HOUSE VOTE IS 285 TO 4

Mondell Attacks Baker for Contemptuous Violation of Will of Congress.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.

Both houses of Congress, acting almost simultaneously, voted to-day to order the Secretary of War to reduce the enlisted strength of the army to 175,000.

That will be accomplished by stopping all enlistments as soon as the resolution is enacted and allowing the normal discharges to bring down the army to the Congressional limit. No restriction is placed on reenlistments.

While the resolutions passed by both houses agree on 175,000, the texts differ somewhat and a conference will be necessary before a resolution can be sent to the President for signature. The debate revealed the fact that the present size of the army is 225,000.

May Require Sixteen Months.

Testimony of Gen. Pershing and Secretary Baker was that it would require about sixteen months for the army to reach the 175,000 figure.

The Senate took a back track in its attitude on the size of the army, and voted 41 to 33 to order an army of 175,000, reversing the action of last Friday, which fixed it at 150,000. Two Republican Senators (Mr. R. L. and Mr. Curtis (Kan.)), who had formerly favored the smaller army, to-day supported the majority. The House vote to-day was 285 to 4.

The following nine Republican Senators voted to reduce the army (315,000): (Kan.), (Iowa), (N. D.), (Ky.), (Pa.), (Wash.), (Neb.), (N. C.), (N. H.), (Vt.), (N. J.).

Final action came after a long debate following adoption of Senator Phelan's (Cal.) motion to reconsider last week's action. The California Senator insisted that there was grave menace to the world, made it unsafe for America to reduce her military or naval forces.

"There is no peace in the world to-day," said Senator Phelan, "and the United States is technically at war with Germany. I lay great weight on the testimony of Gen. Pershing to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs."

Ridicule War Menace.

Senator Williams (Miss.) ridiculed the idea of a war menace between Japan and America and scoffed at the suggestion of Senator Phelan that California would "defy" the Federal Government if there were an armistice. He said that if there were an armistice, the Japanese would be bankrupt in six weeks if she tried to go to war with us," said Senator Williams. "All the world would be with this country and all credit and means of continuing the conflict would be taken from Japan."

Senator Borah charged that the Government was furnishing insufficient funds to take care of soldiers of the world war suffering from disease.

"It is the part of patriotism," he said, "to disregard the army organization and take care of soldiers who are dying for want of care. There are insane soldiers who are wandering the streets because of lack of proper care; tuberculosis patients, I am told, are without proper hospitals and are dropping dead for want of medical attention."

Senator Borah said in 1920 war appropriations totaled \$3,855,482,556, while the appropriation for educational purposes was only \$100,000, or 68 per cent. for war and 1 per cent. for education.

"That is a more deplorable record than Germany ever had," he continued, "and infinitely more deplorable than the Soviet Government of Russia has now."

He urged that America had no fear of attack from any foreign power, that there was no danger from any foreign power, and that the thing to do was to change the provisions of the army reorganization act so that the army and its cost of maintenance could be reduced.

Senator Reed (Mo.) insisted the army ought to be reduced to 160,000, and said there was no danger from any foreign power, and that the thing to do was to change the provisions of the army reorganization act so that the army and its cost of maintenance could be reduced.

Senator Borah said that "if Japan brought an army of 3,000,000 men here, which she would have to do to win, she would simply have landed them in a cemetery, where the last of them would sleep forever."

GET 5,000,000 CROWNS

OF ISRAEL KRUMHOLZ

Part of \$168,000, Immigrants Say.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Vienna, Jan. 17.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The police have recovered property valued at 5,000,000 crowns, part of the money alleged to have been stolen by Israel Krumholz, the New York money lender accused by immigrants of having swindled them out of sums aggregating \$168,000.

The balance of the money, the police believe, was left in Paris by Krumholz, who was arrested here on January 4.

HOHENZOLLERNS REPORTED ORDERED OUT OF HOLLAND

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 17.

THE former Kaiser and the Crown Prince of Germany may yet appear before an allied tribunal to answer to the charge of inciting the world to war. The *Matin* to-morrow will contain a despatch from its Strasbourg correspondent, who states he has learned on good authority that the Hohenzollerns have abused the right of asylum granted them by Holland and have been asked to leave that country.

In French official circles it was impossible to confirm this, but it was intimated that the nature of the constant visits by German officers to Doorn to see the Kaiser has been the subject of much worry to the Dutch Government, which since Christmas has doubled its guards over the Hohenzollerns. According to the *Matin's* correspondent the Dutch have the details of a plot whereby the Crown Prince would enter Germany secretly and rally around him a group of faithful officers whose troops are waiting the command to effect a dramatic coup d'etat.

It was asserted here that the Allies have not renounced the right to try the Hohenzollerns if they broke their pledge not to engage in a restoration plot, their immunity being based wholly on their continued residence outside Germany.

FIRST DRY YEAR COSTS A BILLION

Expense to U. S. in Enforcement and Revenue Loss Placed at \$280,000,000.

STATES OUT THE BALANCE

Dry Forces Say Penalties Will Make Up Deficit: \$7,100,000, to Uphold Law in 1921.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.

The first year of national prohibition cost the Government approximately \$280,000,000 in the loss of revenue and the price paid for the enforcement of the Volstead law, according to unofficial figures available to-day at the Treasury Department.

This does not consider loss to different States in saloon licenses and special States. Certain officials are of the opinion that the Eighteenth Amendment shut off more than \$1,000,000,000 in contribution to Government operation, both State and national.

So far as the Government is concerned the internal revenue received for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, on distilled spirits for beverage purposes was \$276,555,437. The institution of the Eighteenth Amendment put an end to this source of revenue. Had the amendment not been in effect during the year just ended there is no reason to doubt an equal amount would have been received.

The total cost of prohibition enforcement on the part of the Government amounted to about \$5,400,000 for the year, although as at present organized the service is costing \$7,200,000 a year. Because the organization was not so complete at the outset there was a saving for the year.

It is estimated that penalties assessed by the prohibition service amounted to \$1,800,000 for the year ended June 30, 1920, on distilled spirits for beverage purposes. The Department of Justice, of which there is no definite record. These fines are entered as miscellaneous items, but it is assumed they totaled \$1,800,000. The credit then against the year's cost of operation, without considering the work of the Department of Justice representatives, amounts roughly to \$2,200,000. Deducting this from the cost of the prohibition service, \$5,400,000, the net cost to the Government was \$3,200,000. This with the \$276,555,437 not collected as revenue makes the approximate \$280,000,000.

The amount of internal revenue collected for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, was under the tax of \$6.40 a gallon. This tax went into effect on February 24, 1919, and therefore did not apply for a complete year.

From 1894 to October 3, 1917, the tax amounted to \$1.10 a gallon, when it was raised to \$2.50 a gallon. Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills as passed by the House carry \$7,500,000 for enforcement of prohibition during the next fiscal year, which will require a cut of \$100,000 in the enforcement expense. The prohibition enforcement agencies believe that eventually the cost of enforcement will pay its own way through assessment of fines and penalties.

ABDICATION OF RULER OF PERSIA IS DENIED

Latest Advises Say Shah Is Still in Capital.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Jan. 17.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Reports which have been in circulation that the Shah of Persia has abdicated are discounted in British official circles. The Shah was in Teheran Saturday night, according to the latest official news. He had not abdicated up to that time, nor had there been any indication of such a move, it was stated to-day.

The British Minister at Teheran to-day sent a message to the Government in which he also denied that the Shah had abdicated or taken flight.

DOG IS CONVICTED; ORDERED TO EXILE

Kentucky Judge Finds Old King Guilty, but Holds Up Death Penalty.

MUST LEAVE THE STATE

Puppies Jointly Indicted With Parent Are Acquitted and Set Free.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Winchester, Ky., Jan. 17.

LEE EVANS to-day pronounced a verdict of guilty in the strangest case ever tried in Kentucky. The defendant was Old King, a noted foxhound, owned by Frank Jones. The prosecutor was Robert Taylor, who charged Old King with having killed sheep. Taylor also implicated Old King's two puppies. Judge Evans ruled that Old King need not be killed, as the prosecution pleaded, but must spend the rest of his life in exile from Kentucky.

Attorneys Benjamin Fishback and Rodney Haggard, appearing for Old King, fought to have possession of him, but the verdict of exile must stand.

The dogs were tried last week. While Judge Evans held Old King guilty in his ruling to-day, he decided that the two puppies should be acquitted, and they were set free to-night. Jones said since the arrest of the dogs was published several days ago he had received letters from all over the country. Most of them said: "Don't let them kill that dog. Send him to me and he will be safe."

Jones refused to-night to say to what State Old King will be exiled.

The trial was conducted with the same solemnity that marks the hearings affecting human beings with prominent attorneys for the defense and prosecution. There were many character witnesses for the dog.

BRINDELL LINKED BY LETTER WITH LABOR MONOPOLY

Undermyer Springs Surprise on Secretary of Employers' Association.

SHOWS CZAR'S POWER

Alleged Payment of \$5,000 Graft to Union Leader

Also Gains Support.

ATTORNEYS IN WRANGLE

Littleton Accuses Special Prosecutor of Trying to Create Reign of Terror.

A printed letter in which the Building Trades Employers Association directed its members to employ only members of Robert P. Brindell's council was introduced in evidence yesterday at the trial of the labor "czar" before Supreme Court Justice John V. McAvoy on a charge of extortion.

The letter had not appeared in the course of the Lockwood legislative committee's inquiry into Brindell's relations with the big employers' associations, and its introduction came as a surprise sprung by Samuel Undermyer, chief special prosecutor. The manner of its introduction was both dramatic and amusing to persons who have been following the case closely, for it was flashed unexpectedly upon Samuel B. Donnelly, secretary of the Building Trades Employers Association, at a moment when he was testifying that there was no discrimination on the part of the association in favor of Brindell's particular band.

"I show you a circular issued by the Building Trades Employers Association and signed by you as secretary," Mr. Undermyer said, and then over a storm of objections from Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for Brindell, he read the notice, which purported to have been issued by the Building Trades Employers Association on July 22, 1920.

"Members and gentlemen," it ran, "the Building Trades Council complains that members of the association are employing laborers who are not members of the unions seated in the council.

"Possession of the current working card of the Building Trades Council is the only valid evidence of regularity, and all laborers employed by you should have that card."

"Do you not consider this as discrimination against union laborers outside of Brindell's council?" asked Mr. Undermyer.

Mr. Donnelly hesitated and then answered "No."

"That is all," said Mr. Undermyer, waving him from the stand.

The importance of the letter in the trial hinges on the fact that it was through his understanding with the Building Trades Employers Association that Brindell is alleged to have come into the possession of the power he is said to have used to crush other labor unions and force various builders and contractors to pay huge sums of graft for protection against strikes.

Other features of yesterday's court session were the calling to the witness stand of Hugh Frayne, New York State organizer of the American Federation of Labor; the introduction of evidence to the effect that Richard Pike, walking delegate of the hoisting engineers' union, who is alleged to have acted as Brindell's lieutenant, fled this city at the time of Brindell's indictment, and the presentation of evidence corroborative of the testimony of Max Aronson, who has stated to the jury that he paid Brindell fifty \$100 bills upon the understanding that the labor czar would immediately order his men to resume work upon a certain job which they had struck two days previously.

None of the witnesses had seen Aronson pay the graft, for, according to Aronson, he had given the money to Brindell's private office, but one had accompanied him to the office and two had seen him draw the cash from the bank to make the payment.

RELIGION OF TERROR CHARGED.

The trial was marked by its usual tilt between counsel, and in one of those Mr. Littleton accused Mr. Undermyer of "creating a reign of terror in this town."

Woods flew so fast that the stenographer was left astern for a few seconds, and then Justice McAvoy said: "There will be no reign of terror in this court room."

He sustained Mr. Undermyer's objection to Mr. Littleton's remarks.

Mr. Frayne was merely questioned in regard to the status of the housewreckers' union, of which William Zaranako is the head and which Brindell is alleged to have persecuted in his battle for control of the building situation. He stated that Zaranako's union was duly chartered by the American Federation of Labor and that it was made a part of the International Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers' Union.

The testimony of Mr. Donnelly of the Building Trades Employers Association was the subject of much legal controversy, and before he left the stand a large section of his testimony had been stricken from the records because it appeared that he had no authoritative knowledge upon which to base it.

Although he was under subpoena by the prosecution, Mr. Donnelly was used by Mr. Littleton in an effort to shatter the tales of Brindell's vast influence. He testified that more than 100 jobs had been struck in the year preceding the forming of Brindell's council, and that there were only about twenty-five strikes against members of his association the following year. He said that

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Second Page.

Discharged Service Men To Help Uncle Sam Again

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.

THOSE American men who participated in the war as soldiers, sailors and marines are coming to the front again in 1921, according to Treasury Department calculations, to save the income tax receipts from taking an awful slump.

During the war the men in the service were entitled to an exemption on their Government pay up to \$3,500, and it affected almost all of the 3,000,000 or more who were in uniform. Back in civilian clothes last year they will have to pay on the money they received. It means that many more persons will pay income tax.

The income and excess profits tax receipts for 1920 amounted to \$3,957,000,000. Because of the deflation, despite the additional payments, the tax for 1921 is estimated at \$3,200,000,000.

FIFTH AVE. CHASE HALTED BY SHOT

Hundreds of Shoppers Join Police in Pursuit of Alleged Thief.

BULLET STOPS HIS FLIGHT

Fugitive Held on Charge of Taking \$350 Bag—Girl Gives Alarm.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, New York, Jan. 17.

William Davis of 122 West Seventy-second street plunged through the entrance of the J. M. Gidding & Co.'s store, 564 Fifth avenue, late yesterday afternoon while the store and the avenue were crowded with shoppers, with half a dozen of the firm's employees, headed by Joseph L. Owens, a floor manager, pursuing him, and shouting: "Stop thief!"

Timothy Finnegan, the firm's footman, was standing just outside the door when Davis and Owens emerged, and Owens quickly shouted to Finnegan that Davis had snatched a Puritan headed bag worth \$350 from a customer.

The footman leaped forward and grabbed at Davis. He succeeded in catching the man's overcoat, but was unable to hold on. Davis wriggled himself free and ran north, with Finnegan and Owens and several of the company's employees after him. Half way to Forty-sixth street several uniformed patrolmen and detectives joined the chase.

The excitement was so contagious that before Davis had gone more than a block from the Gidding store several hundred people were running behind him, only a few knowing what the chase was about, but all of them shouting "Stop thief!"

The patrolmen left their posts and tried to stop Davis, with the result that the streams of automobiles running north and south became tangled, and it took the police some time to untangle them.

At Forty-seventh street Davis collided with the pavement, and Davis turned west into Forty-seventh street, with Owens and Detective Barron of the East Fifty-first street station running side by side and close behind him. The sidewalk ahead of Davis was filled with pedestrians, and Barron shouted several times to the man to halt.

Davis, however, only looked back over his shoulder and continued running. Barron drew his revolver and fired one shot, the bullet striking the fleeing man in the head, grazing his scalp above the right ear. The wound was trifling, but it was sufficient to knock him stunned to the pavement, and Barron and Owens were upon him before he could recover.

He was taken back to the store, where he was held until a member of the firm, said he offered to square matters by paying for the bag. The offer was refused, however, and Davis was taken to the East Fifty-first street station, where he was locked up charged with grand larceny.